

RIEL'S REVOLT.

"What quantity of lumber has been cut?"
"Well, our calculations in the fall were that about 25 per cent. less than the average amount would be cut on Michigan."

Restigouche. Owing to the deep snow, however, I think about 15 per cent. less than was figured on will be got out, making a fallin' off of, say, 40 per cent. under ordinary years. This does not apply to the western

had a good season. On Aroostook there has been much less snow than in our section and operations have proceeded favorably. Our Penobscot lumbermen vastly outnumber those on any other Maine or pro-

TWIN BROTHERS.
How They Served in the Federal Army
—A True Incident.
(Letter in Toledo Blade.)

In September, 1862, the Eightieth Indiana was organized in Princeton. All the neighbor boys were enlisting, and the idea became a trying question who should go first. "I will go," said my twin brother. "I am old, and could not bear the idea of my being questioned that the

love of our country conquered, and the next Sunday morning we brothers assembled at the barn to hold a council war, and it was decided that John (my brother) should go. The separation seemed almost death to me. The regiment was ordered into Kentucky, January 22, 1862. Soon after I received a letter from John saying that he was sick, and would like to have me come and see him. As soon as possible I went to him, and found him Elizabethtown in the hospital. At the time of his enlistment he was 20 years old, and very fleshy. I found him a mere shadow of his former self. I immediately applied for him

When I was in the hospital, the captain said I was impossible. I said, "I can't be impossible. I left him. So I then proposed to Capt. Ragsel and Lieutenant McConne that I should take his place in the regiment, and I return home for awhile. To this the captain agreed. I was then promoted to regimental officer. The following night I left the hospital and went down to camp. The boys appeared to think hospital life agreed with me, thinking I was John Walker. I left immediately, and I left them upon camp-life.

When it was discovered that John had left the hospital, the doctor was in great trouble and was going to raise a terrible racket because of his leaving without permission. But I was so quiet and so quiet that John Walker was in camp at night, so that settled it. They put me

that nothing had gone wrong. I told them to get up and follow me to the drum beat and the guards fell in. I was scared I didn't know what I was doing, but I followed them. I saw the officers to help me. It seemed to me that they all looking at me and knew of the change. When the adjutant gave the command "Forward," I took my rifle and my gun on the ground, and the adjutant called for "that man to get his gun to the rear." I was surprised to see him nearly fainting. Some one of my comrades came up behind me and helped me to get placed in the right position. When the adjutant gave the command "Forward," the railroad crossed the bridge. When we arrived, the corporal told me that my time for being on guard was over. I was surprised to find that I might go back to camp. I did not know it was against orders for men on guard to lay off their equipments, so I carried them back to camp.

with my gun and made for camp. In about half an hour the colonel came down to water his horse in the creek and saw my equipments, and asked the corporal who they belonged to. He replied

told to go and bring the man to his quarters. The corporal came and delivered his message to me. I told him I knew nothing about the laws. He told me to go to my quarters and wait until the colonel came. The colonel reduced him to the ranks. I had half mile to go, and I think I went in about a minute.

I finally got accustomed to the rules and had no more trouble; also, I got accustomed to the daily drill. I was there for two months every day, and the officers never knew the difference, and but very few in the company. On May 1 there was an order to give a ten days' furlough to all of our men. I came home on my furlough. In this time John had entirely recovered, and returned on my furlough to Company K and served his time out.

LOGAN EXCITED.
Carter Harrison's Charges Out Him
the Quick.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The political excitement attending the municipal election on Tuesday next has been intensified to fever heat by the attack made last night upon Mayor Carter Harrison by General John Logan. A few nights ago, at a large Democratic meeting, the mayor openly charged that some little time prior to the trial of Mackin and Gallagher for election fraud certain parties connected with the prosecu-

tion had offered to provide a loophole for the escape of the defendants upon one condition that Mackin should secure the cooperation of a sufficient number of Democratic members of Congress to secure a bill favorable to the Republicans to secure a majority on joint ballot. United States District-Attorney Tutthill and General Logan were mentioned as being privy to the alleged scheme. Last night General Logan was seen by a number of the Republicans at Battery Dorrmy. His address was a merciless arraignment of Harrison's administration, and when he came to the mayor's speech he became greatly excited, and suddenly he paused for a moment.

shouted: "I denounce Mayor Harrison as uttering an infamous, villainous falsehood. He is a vile, infamous liar, a poltroon and a coward. He is a scoundrel, a rascal, a speechless. Then there was a murmur of surprise, followed by round after round of applause. When quiet had been restored General Logan again advanced to the front of the platform, and said in stentorian tones: "I repeat that Mayor Harrison is a vile, infamous slanderer, a poltroon and a coward. I repeat this remark that the press may get it correctly, and that I may not be misunderstood." He then took his seat. In that manner, "my" Mayor Harrison was completely disposed of. The attack was known, but there is no uncertainty.

report that General Logan had addressed a letter to the Louisville Courier-Journal, in which he made an apology and retraction. The matter creates a great sensation, especially among political headquarters. It is an interesting incident in the career of General Logan. Mayor Harrison was repeating his charges at the North side meeting, and General Logan, a member of the State Legislature in collaboration.

"Our Carter" and General Logan.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The morning papers manifest an inclination to ignore the attack of General Logan upon Mayor Harrison at the Saturday meeting, although the Tribune reprints a verbatim report of General Logan's remarks in its editorial columns. Mayor Harrison is reported to say that he does not report that he has no more to say about the attack; that he does not propose to re-

on the war-path, and that as in the campaign he styled General Logan "a liar and a coward," the latter in styling him a "liar, poltroon and coward," is only taking a school boy's "your another" revenge.

MOVING NORTHWARD.
Government Troops Start for Prince
Albert at Daybreak.
WINNIPEG, Man., April 6.—The troops started from Fort Qu'Appelle at daybreak for Prince Albert. They will probably be joined at Touchwood Hills by the A battery and the B battery remaining at Qu'Appelle station. An expedition is being sent by Swift Current, where the men will take the steamers and join the main body at Clark's Crossing. The Queen's Own Rifles will then march on to the march northward. A column of police has

been established all along the international boundary, and with the assistance of American troops by the department of Dakota, the escape of the rebels into Montana has been prevented.

that the Cree Indians had fought the Ninthteenth battalion near Qu'Appelle, and they were routed. Colonel Middleton, in command of a small force near that point was reported as unable to move, and feared the annihilation of his force if he moved to recapture Battleford. Gatling guns and 5000 rounds of ammunition were sent to the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company direct to Winnipeg, to be used by the Canadian government against the insurgents. Lieutenant A. L. Howard, New Haven, commanding the Gatling platoon attached to the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, has been com-

Ordered to the Front.—Robert Watson, M. P., received a telegram tonight from several prominent residents at Winnipeg remonstrating against the action of the government in sending troops to Battleford via Touchwood Hills instead of via Swift Current, a route 150 miles shorter than the one selected. Colonel Berchmer, with his five mounted police who had gone to the relief of the settlers at Battleford, was reported at Medicine Hat, and unable to proceed on the river opens. It is feared that he cannot reach Battleford, as the provisions have given out. There are nearly 200 women and children at Battleford. The despatch urges that a strong

once. The country people, owing to fires from the prairie, are leaving their places. The Teton Sioux are swarming the country. Supplies are becoming scarce. The report that Kiel has formed a provisional government is confirmed by a telegram to the Hudson Bay Company from one of the drivers who says: "He has in possession one receipt signed by a person who adds after his name, 'assistant commissioner,' and another receipt to which added after the signature, 'assistant commissioner for the provisional government of the Saskatchewan.'"

Action of the United States Government.

General Terry has instructed the American troops on the frontier to look out for rebels crossing into the United States.

under which a party was being held, during that time, became general and the police were forced to retreat.

Reil has formed a provisional government with himself as president; Alexander Fisher, lieutenant general; Gabriel Dumont, commander in chief of forces, and the following councillors: Jean Caron, Maxime Lepine, Batrice Alendi, Alexander Fisher and another, name not ascertainable.

There are rumors of a Fenian raid into Canada, crossing at various points. It is believed that the Fenians have already received intimations of the such raid, and has prepared for them.

WANTS A COMMISSION.

Consult for Mrs. Dudley, Rossa's A
saliant, Desiree Testimony Taken

A \$200,000 Fire in Nashville.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 4.—Four large wholesale houses on the public square were destroyed by fire this morning. They were occupied respectively by G. W. Sweeney, a carriage manufacturer; T. F. Murphy & Son, carriage manufacturers; J. W. Lindsey & Co., wholesale hat and hatters; and Hollins, Sons & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes. Total loss, \$200,000.

Shot His Cousin Instead of the Dog
CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 6.—Willie A. Guinn, aged 12, after loading his pistol, intending to go and shoot a mad dog, accidentally shot and killed his cousin, Bet Caldwell, aged 13, who, at the time, was sitting at a table studying. Willie was once prostrated with grief. It is thought will die.

MR. FRELINCHUYSEN'S ILLNESS.
The Ex-Secretary Lying at Death's Door and His Wife Also Very Ill.

NEWARK, April 4.—Ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen's illness has assumed alarming proportions, and there is now but little expectation of his ultimate recovery. His physician, Dr. O'Gorman, has abandoned hope, and gives his distinguished patient but a few hours' lease of life. The illness of Frelinghuysen is said to be due to a complicated disorder of the liver.

Mr. Frelinghuysen has not been in po-

Lexington, Mo., April 3.—A severe storm visited central Missouri yesterday morning from the southeast at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It was in the shape of a funnel, and burst near Waverly, Fayette county. It caused darkness at night, and was accompanied by a roar that could be heard a mile away. A large wooden church was dashed to pieces and half a dozen houses were destroyed. Trees were uprooted in all directions. Damage will reach \$100,000. No one was injured. The cyclone did not sweep across the state.

Mr. Meath Falls Heir to a Fortune

CHICAGO, April 4.—Mrs. Thomas Mesresiding on Desplaines street, this city, received a letter from her brother, William Sheridan, ex-member of Parliament, residing in Dunmore, Ireland, announcing that she had been awarded a fortune of \$600,000. Her cousin married General Lawrence Bligh of the British army, who died in 1876, bequeathing his fortune to his wife. The latter died intestate. Since that time

lateral ridge at the crest of the mountain. The horses largely through a dense forest they did not realize the severity of the storm till it began upon them with almost fatal fury. When within five miles of Moose River the traveller comes out from the thick wood into clearing, and the village lies in full view below. As the two travellers entered the clearing, darkness was about settling down, and only a faint glimmer of light could be seen in the village below, and the road was entirely obliterated by drifting snow. For a while the horses manged their way through the forest, but from the protection of the woods this became impossible. If either one of the horses stepped out of the narrow path down he went, and the passengers had

Night was passing in the cold and darkness, and when morning came they decided that they must take their way to the village, five miles away or perish of hunger and cold. The trip was a cold and tedious one. The two men reached the village just before noon, having been twenty-four hours without food or drink. A crew was at once sent back to rescue the horses from their chilly stable.

HEIRS TO \$60,000.

The Immense Well Fortune Finally Finds Lawful Claimants.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Messrs. Kernan & Leavy, attorneys at law of this city announce that they have found the heirs

Is It Dolphin Deep-Water?
WASHINGTON, April 4.—Secretary Whitney has determined that the second tripartite treaty trip of Roach's new vessel, the Dolphin, shall be had on the rough waters of the Atlantic, and not in any smooth bay or sounding as in the first instance. This will be a severe test, to which it is believed the vessel will not fail. Whitney argues that the government vessels are intended for service, and not for pleasure parties or calm bays. He insists that Mr. Roach's vessels must come up to the requirements before being accepted.

Smaller Sales of Tobacco.
DANVILLE, Va., April 4.—The report of the Tobacco Association shows that

the sales of leaf tobacco for the last six months were 13,830,000 pounds against 16,660,000 pounds for the same period of the preceding year. The association reviews the statement made in October last that the crop of 1884 was much heavier than that of 1883, and says that the shortness of the sales for the last half of the year is due to the remarkable unfavorableness of the winter for handling and marketing tobacco.

were ordered to Aspinwall at once. All the marines at the various navy yards available for foreign service were ordered promptly to the same place. On Wednesday last, eighty marines from the Boston Navy Yard, including the captain, Captain George Reed, the commanding officer, were ordered to New York. They were joined by contingents from Portsmouth, Brooklyn and other places, and numbered in all 500 men, which sailed for New York on Saturday morning. The marines from the New York and other navy yards were all green and seamen trained in their use were also sent with the force.

Secretary Whitney does not believe that the interference of the United States will be necessary, but that the preparation has been made for the emergency.

² Secretary Bayard says there is no violation of the traditional policy of the United States.

The policy outlined by Mr. Marcy, and sought to be carried out by Mr. Seward, proposed concessions and grants of territory and territorial jurisdiction, under treaty stipulations, from New Granada (Colombia) under which the United States assumed to maintain security to life and protection to property on the isthmus. The language was significant:

"This security is not for the exclusive benefit of the United States, but is essentially so to New Granada herself, to all other nations, and to the railroad company which has her guarantee for that security."

LUMBERING OPERATIONS.

Statistics of the Business Done in the

the timber on the timber land for 1885, and consequently the amount for this year's operations in the woods amounts to 120,000,000. Fifteen more millions were wintered over in booms last winter than this year, a comparatively small amount, but wintered at that time 40,000,000. This, added to 120,000,000, would give 160,000,000 to be manufactured last year against 135,000,000 for the coming season. The actual cut of this year, however, is estimated to be consequently be 10,000,000 less, a falling off of 8 1/2 per cent. This applies to the Penobscot valley, while on the other river it is found to be much worse, as high as 40 per cent. In consequence of this, the amount of timber cut this year is far less than the amount of timber cut is small as compared with ordinary years. "In all my experience as a lumberman,"

said William Klemons of St. John. "I've known a winter in which so much snow fell in Miramichi woods. Throughout the whole country there is now an average of seven feet of snow on a level, and if anything there is even more on the Restigouche. We had a very heavy snowfall in February and two in March, and operation have been greatly retarded in consequence. It is with the greatest difficulty that teams can move about and much lumber cut early in the season has been covered up. Near

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applause. When quiet had been restored, General Logan again advanced to the front of the platform, and said in stentorian tones: "I again pronounce Harrison vile, infamous slanderer, a poison and a pest to the community. I am sure that I may get it correctly, and that I may not be misunderstood." He then took his seat in what manner, if any, Mayor Harrison will respond to this attack is not yet known. I have heard of no counter report, that he has addressed a letter to General Logan, demanding an apology and retraction. The matter creates a great sensation, especially in political circles, and is a serious matter, that while General Logan was speaking, Mayor Harrison was repeating his charges at the North side meeting, and

Albert at Daybreak.
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Catching Deer in Six Feet of Snow.
BANGOR, April 2.—On Little Tabique, N. Brunswick, the snow averages from six to seven feet in depth, and most lumbermen have come out of the woods. During the winter camps have been abundantly supplied with moose and caribou meat, the animals being easily captured and killed after half an hour's chase, without the use of firearms.

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